NUMB. XCIII.] THE MAY.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

Price SIX-PENCE.] SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1788 [VOL. II.

PITTSBURGH: *Printed and Sold by* JOHN SCULL and JOHN BOYD, *at their Printing-Office in Water-ſtreet, near the Ferry.*

Waſhington County, February 14. 1788.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to non-reſident proprietors of lands lying and being in the county of Waſhington, that if they, or ſome perſon in their behalf, do not appear and pay unto Andrew Swearingen, treaſurer, living in Waſhington, the full amount of the outſtanding taxes hereafter mentioned, together with the additional charges thereon, before the firſt Monday in July next, their lands will be ſold, or ſo much of them as will be ſufficient to pay the taxes and charges thereon, agreeable to law, for the year 1787.

JAMES M'CREADY,]
JAMES BRADFORD,] Commiſſioners.

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Joſiah Anthony	400		7	6
James Bray	400		7	6
Richard Bable	400		7	6
Bryan Bruan	400		7	6
Joſeph Brown	400		7	6
Joſiah Coats	400		7	6
Samuel Coats	400		7	6
Myles or Morris Fiſher	400		7	6
Rebecca Gray	400		7	6
Clement Humphrey	400		7	6
Joſiah Hughes	400		7	6
David Lewis	400		7	6
Joſeph Parkell	400		7	6
Stephen Parkell	400		7	6
Samuel Razor	400		7	6
Thomas Rabbright	400		7	6
Thomas Roach	400		7	6
Chriſtopher Sellers	400		7	6
Philip Summers	400		7	6
Joſiah Thomas	400		7	6
Jeſſe Warton	400		7	6
Charles Warton	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheeling.				
James M'Pherſon	400		7	6
Daniel M'Pherſon	400		7	6
George Leeper	400		7	6
William Campbell	400		7	6
James Martin	400		7	6
Hugh Martin	400		7	6
Patrick Campbell	400		7	6
James Gray	400		7	6
Robert Gray	400		7	6
John Gibſon	400		7	6
George Douglaſs	400		7	6
John Forſyth	400		7	6
William Morrice	400		7	6
Samuel Douglaſs	400		7	6
Samuel M'Clean	400		7	6
James M'Lean	400		7	6
On the waters of Dunkard, Wheeling, and Fiſh creek.				
James Wright	400		17	6
James Burrell	400		7	6
Levi Adams	400		7	6
Morris Kennedy	400		7	6
Benjamin Morgan	400		7	6
Stephen Parkell, ſen.	400		7	6
Joſeph Anthony	400		7	6
On the waters of Ten Mile and Wheeling.				
Philip Peters	400		7	6
Richard Tomkins	400		7	6
Thomas Maſon	400		7	6
Auguſtine Phillesgar	400		7	6
Henry Smelt	400		7	6
Peter Duffield	400		7	6
James Kite	400		7	6
John Hynes	400		7	6
Edward Shingle	400		7	6
Abraham Oldman	400		7	6
Philip Whitely	400		7	6
Patrick M'Knight	400		7	6
Jeremiah Ord	400		7	6
Moſes Kueth	400		7	6
Nathan Still	400		7	6
Aaron Williams or Wilſon	400		7	6
James Lovemore	400		7	6
William Parram	400		7	6
Jacob Lettimore	400		7	6
Threſhing Floor, the name of the traſt	400		7	6
On the waters of Fiſh creek.				

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Jeremiah Fiſher	400		7	6
Abraham Roberts	400		7	6
Frederick Haylor	400		7	6
Joſeph Hillburn	400		7	6
Thomas Parkell	400		7	6
Peter Deal	400		7	6
On Dunkard waters.				
[illegible]rown	180		6	4
[illegible]lton	300		13	3
[illegible]ey	200		5	6
[illegible]	150		5	6
Robert Kenneday	400		14	2
Jacob Neeſley	300		13	4
Iſaac Pearce	300		13	4
Joſeph Tarrance	300		13	3
Thomas Rogers	300		10	7
Jeremiah Simpſon	300		10	7
Matthew Wiaton	200		7	2
Lying and ſituate in Smith Townſhip.				
Sarah Vowell	300 Racoon		10	
John Crips Vowell	200 ditto		6	8
Thomas Vowell, ſen.	300 ditto		10	
John Purden	300 Fairlanes run		10	
James Wilſon	200 Ohio river		6	8
John David	300 Flaherties run		10	
Thomas Vowell, jun.	300 ditto		10	
Mary Marſhall	300 ditto		10	
David Duncan	300 ditto		10	
Ebenezer Vowel	300 Drains Logſtown		7	
David Hoggin	200 Crooked run		6	8
Thomas Caſtears	200 Moon run		6	8
William Spence	400 ditto		13	4
William Marſhell	400 ditto		13	4
Andrew Spence	300 ditto		10	
William Engliſh	400 Duck run		13	4
Margaret Marſhel	300 ditto		10	
Ann Marſhel	300 ditto		6	8
John Ward	191		6	8
John Vaſſe	219		7	8
John Morgan	364		12	
Francis Baron de De Jen Bartholf	407		13	4
Robert Irvin	230		7	10
John Wentzee	226		7	2
Narrows and Thorn's run drains of Ohio.				
Hanover Townſhip.				
John Maſon	289 Turn		9	
James Moore	80 Racoon		5	
George [illegible]on	600 ditto		17	6
Samuel [illegible]	300		6	8
Abrah[illegible]etrick	400 Racoon		12	6
Willi[illegible]k	300 ditto		6	6
Willi[illegible]mpſon	200 ditto		4	2
John [illegible]on	400 Service		9	4
John Douglaſs	170 ditto		3	8
Michael Criſloe	300 Ohio		12	6
Robert Rutherford	1000 Mill creek	1	12	6
Jame Miller	300 King's creek		9	
Matthias Hook	800 Mill creek and S.		19	3
Zacharias Davis	300		6	6
Daniel Curry	400		12	6
Edward Joy	200		4	2
William Walſon	150 Travice		2	6
Mathew Vanleer	300 Hermon's creek		9	5
Edward Hatfield	200 ditto		4	2
Michael Steel	250		5	4
Martha Davis	400		8	4
Peter Demas	200 Travis		6	3
Nathan Dungan	170 ditto		6	3
Joſeph Carrel	400 King's creek		16	8
Magneſs Tate	800 Travis	1	5	
Oliver M'Cormick	400		8	4
William Forſyth	400 King's creek		16	8
Samuel Johnſon	300		9	5
John Mackey	300		6	3
Nathl. Clark, exr.	200		6	3
Taylor Carrel	300 King's creek		9	5
Andrew Linn	300		9	5
Robinſons Townſhip.				
Robert Bell, captain	400 Montures		11	8
Peden Cook	600 R. and Racoon	1	10	6
Charles Clark	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Callender's heirs	1600 Racoon	2	12	6
Cooper's heirs	400 Montours		11	8

	acres	L.	S.	D.
Duncan & Purvience	600 Montours		17	6
John Dawſon	400 Racoon		11	8
John Douſman	600 Logſtown		17	6
Fowler's heirs	400 Flaherties		11	8
John Gilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		15	3
Seth Greer	300 Racoon		8	9
General Irvin	1200 ditto	4	7	6
Inman's heirs	300 Flagherties		12	6
John Kilcreeſe	300 Robinſons		8	9
Adam Logan	200 ditto		5	
James Morriſon	570 Montures		16	8
Alexander M'Curdy	300 Chartiers		8	9
M'Adoo John	246 Montures		5	10
William Morriſon	300 Racoon		8	9
Andrew Mitchell	275 Montures		8	7
William Newell	400 ditto		11	8
Abraham Newell	170 ditto		5	2
John Perry	300 ditto		18	
Roſs, in Pitt	400 ditto		5	10
Major Richeſon	700 Robinſons	1	10	
John Hervey	300 ditto		12	
Robinſon or Smith's heirs	300 Logſtown		9	
John Swearingen	400 Montures		11	8
Slough, in Lancaſter	300 Ohio		18	
Smith's heirs	400 Racoon		11	8
Charles Sims	3000 ditto	4	3	4
Sam. Stewart, col.	500	1	5	7
Major Smallman	300 Flagherty's		8	9
Joſeph Tumbleſtone	400 Racoon		11	8
Thomſon's heirs	300 ditto		9	
And. Thompſons hrs.	200 ditto		5	10
John Tompkins	300 ditto		8	9
Rob. Witheridgton	300 ditto	3	5	
Samuel Wiley of Doctor Morgan	300 Montures		13	
Green Townſhip.				
John M'Mahen	300 Crooked run		10	4
Thomas Ramſey	400 Dunkard		4	8
Samuel Upthegrove	800 ditto		7	6
Geo. Wilſon's heirs	300 ditto		10	4
Andrew Porter	300 ditto & Wheeling	1	3	
Andrew Elliot	400 Dunkard		6	
John Watmore	330 Whitely		4	7
Daniel Watmore	400 ditto		4	8
Hopewell Townſhip.				
Cambers & Hoge	200 Hermons creek		12	6
Robert Higgins	350		17	6
John Merriman	150 Croſs creek		9	5
Hugh M'Conkey	150 ditto		9	5
James Randles	200 ditto		10	
Abſolom Wells	400 ditto	1	5	
Alexander Young	400 Buffaloe		9	5
Dickinſon Townſhip.				
Daniel M'Dermot	150 Monongahela		8	4
Daniel M'Dermot, jun.	300 Street run		12	6
Robert Craighead	200 Peters creek		6	4
Mr. Adams, in Pitt	150 Peters creek		5	
Mr. Chriſtie	200 Chartiers		9	6
Benjamin Stiles	200 Morgan T.		10	

A NEW STORE.

THE ſubſcribers are juſt opening for ſale at the houſe of Samuel Acklin, tavern keeper three doors below the court houſe in the town of Waſhington, a neat and general aſſortment of Dry Goods, and Groceries, which they will ſell on reaſonable terms for caſh, furs, whiſkey or ginſeng. They have alſo laid in a freſh aſſortment of Goods at their Store in Pittſburgh, which they will ſell low for caſh, ginſeng, furs, or whiſkey.

JOHN & SAMUEL COLHOUN.

Pittſburgh, March 21, 1788.

N. B. All thoſe who have open accounts with ſaid company at Pittſburgh, are deſired to come in and pay off their reſpective balances on or before the firſt day of May next: if any ſhould neglect this call, they may aſſure themſelves I will do myſelf juſtice, and without reſpect to perſons, put their accounts into the hands of an attorney.

SAM. COLHOUN.

the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs Printers,

AS the conſtitution formed by the late continental convention is an object of the greateſt magnitude, and upon the adoption or rejection of which the happineſs or miſery of this country greatly depends, I am happy to find it has become a ſubject of general diſcuſſion, and that many able pens are employed in the inveſtigation of its nature and principles; every thing, therefore, that hath any relation to this buſineſs, muſt be intereſting, and of importance to the public. The ſeceſſion of the minority of the late houſe of aſſembly having connection with this matter and being ſeverely reprobated by many, who are perhaps ignorant of the principles which influenced their conduct, I have taken the liberty, as one of that minority, of ſtating to the public, through the medium of your paper, the motives which induced us to take ſuch a meaſure.

In the formation of every good government, every innovation ſhould be carefully guarded againſt, as it is much eaſier to prevent than to remedy evils.---- Therefore, in every free government, the power of putting a negative on particular laws is lodged in ſuch a man, or body of men, as have not the power to enact laws. Thus, in Britain, a complete negative is veſted not only in each houſe of parliament, but alſo in the king; whereas the concurrence of king, lords and commons is neceſſary to enact a law. The deſpotiſm of the French monarchy is much reſtrained by the power lodged with the parliament of Paris, of preventing the operation of any new laws, by refuſing to regiſter them. When the Roman republic was in its zenith of glory, the negative of a ſingle tribune was ſufficient to prevent the enacting of a law. In the republic of Genoa, four-fifths of the ſenate muſt agree to any new law; conſequently, if even forty ſhould concur in the meaſure, it may be prevented by eleven.

But to come nearer home. In our neighbouring ſtates the majority of the ſenate, or upper houſe, have a compleat negative over the whole legiſlature, which amounts in moſt caſes to one exerciſing a complete negative over eight, ten or twelve.

The framers of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſenſible of the neceſſity of preventing innovations, have alſo provided ſufficient checks; and though our legiſlature conſiſts but of one branch, and it is not in the power of a ſingle magiſtrate, or a majority of a ſmall upper houſe, to put a negative on our laws, or prevent what they may think an improper innovation, yet in this government, which derives its greateſt ſecurity from reſponſibility, and neceſſary rotation, no bills can be enacted into laws, except in caſes of ſudden neceſſity, without being publiſhed for conſideration, from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, and thus laying them, together with the yeas and nays, and reaſons of their votes, before the people at large, if any two members require it; but as the houſe are neceſſarily judges of the neceſſity which may exiſt for enacting laws haſtily, the conſtitution has carefully guarded againſt any attempt of deſigning men, who, may, from the prevailing influence of ſome improper or dangerous intereſt, proſtitute the cry of public neceſſity to cloak their ambition, and thus attempt ſuch innovations as the minority may think unconſtitutional and highly miſchievous; to prevent which, our form of government provides, that a quorum of not leſs than two-thirds of the whole number elected ſhall be neceſſarily preſent in order to do buſineſs. Thus a negative check is clearly erected, and the exerciſe of it veſted in ſuch a minority, as ſhall exiſt of little more than a third of the whole number elected. This is clearly a conſtitutional check; the legiſlature have not the power of preventing it, and the members who ſhall exerciſe it are only reſponſible to their conſtituents for their conduct.

This negative has been often put in practice; there is an inſtance of its having been done twice in one day; but as perhaps the ſubjects then before the houſe were not of the greateſt importance, or, what is more probable, that the majority were not aided by a mob, theſe inſtances made very little noiſe; nor was the exerciſe of this negative ever attempted to be prevented, until on the day of , 1784, when, near the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the houſe, a bill was brought forward for reviſing the teſt laws; this the minority conſidered as a matter in which their conſtituents ought to be conſulted, and for the enacting which there was no ſudden neceſſity; they therefore conſidered the enacting thereof in ſuch a manner as a wilful breach of the conſtitution, and judged it to be their duty to avail themſelves of every means which the conſtitution itſelf put in their power, to preſerve it inviolable, and conſequently put a ſtop to the buſineſs until it could come before their conſtituents; but on this occaſion the doors were attempted to be ſhut, and force was uſed to detain the members; therefore they did not return to finiſh the other buſineſs of the houſe, apprehending that if they acted under compulſion, or the power of a mob, whatever was ſo done would not be binding on the citizens, becauſe freedom of acting is indiſpenſible to the exerciſing the powers of legiſlation. The caſe of courſe came before the people, and they decided, by approving of, and returning the members who diſſented, and by rejecting a great majority of thoſe who urged on the buſineſs.

The next occaſion when this negative was exerciſed was on the 28th day of September laſt, being expected (at leaſt by many of the members) to be the laſt day of the ſitting of that aſſembly, when a reſolution was propoſed by a member of that houſe, who had alſo been a member of the late federal convention, for calling a ſtate convention, to be elected within about ten days, for the purpoſe of examining and adopting the new conſtitution propoſed for the United States. To offer a reſolution at that late hour; to take it up for the reading inſtantly, without giving the members who did not expect ſuch an attempt, and were conſequently wholly unprepared, time, even until the afternoon, for adviſement, was truly extraordinary. But when it is conſidered that the adopting of the propoſed plan may in its conſequences alter, or even annihilate the conſtitution of our own ſtate, under which we ſat, and which is the rule and meaſure of our legiſlative authority, and to preſerve which inviolate we had in the preſence of God and of each other ſolemnly plighted our faith, every unprejudiced perſon will allow we ought to have taken time to deliberate. Even the council of cenſors, who have the conſtitutional right to propoſe alterations or amendments, yet they are ſtrictly prohibited from calling a convention to adopt ſuch alterations or amendments, until they are publiſhed at leaſt ſix months for the conſideration of the people; but in the preſent inſtance, the aſſembly were called upon by ſurpriſe, to propoſe eſſential alterations in the form of government, without having any new powers from the people for that purpoſe, but being expreſſly guarded from doing it both by the powers delegated to them and their own oaths and without permitting the people to have an opportunity to know or judge of the important alterations of this government, which they were about to adopt or reject, or the relative fitneſs of the perſons whom they were about to elect for the propoſed convention, or without the ſhadow of neceſſity, for going into the meaſure with ſuch precipitation, as no injury could ariſe from deferring the buſineſs until the meeting of the new houſe, who would at leaſt enjoy implyed powers for that purpoſe, and might have information ſufficient from the people to enable them to go into the buſineſs with a degree of underſtanding ſuited to its importance. But taking the matter up at that time and manner, was an expreſs violation of the exiſting confederation; for it is now well known, that Congreſs did not tranſmit the new conſtitution to this ſtate until the week after the laſt houſe finally roſe, and that it was not officially before the legiſlature until after the preſent houſe met: In this ſituation we, who were of the minority, ſaw no alternative, but either to aſſiſt in breaking both the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the confederation of the United States, or to avail ourſelves of that negative check which the conſtitution itſelf hath inſtituted, by conſtituting ſo large a quorum, and ſecured the exerciſe of it by preventing the doors from being ſhut.

If the conſtitution had not pointed out this alternative, or if the minority had not thought proper to make uſe of it, yet neceſſity dictated the meaſure; for before the buſineſs was brought forward, and before many of us knew any ſuch matter was deſigned, the gallery and doors were ſo unuſually crowded as to give ground of ſurpriſe, though we had no ſuſpicion of the deſign until the extraordinary reſolution was offered, and the ſtill more extraordinary language that was made uſe of to ſupport it, viz: "that the citizens who had declined to ſign an approbation of the new plan would be ſhortly dragged forth to public infamy and diſgrace," "that none would dare to oppoſe it," that the confederation was diſſolved, and rotten, and did not exiſt," &c. I was then fully convinced that we were ſurrounded by a mob, probably brought there for the occaſion, by thoſe who, being members of the houſe, had the addreſs to get themſelves elected members of the federal convention, and thoſe having exceeded the powers delegated to them, were intoxicated with ſuch a fondneſs for the creature of their own production, or perhaps for the enjoyment of thoſe offices which they had ſo liberally provided in the propoſed plan, as not only to break through the rules of decency and good order, but every obligation they were under to their conſtituents. Under the full perſuaſion that we were acting under ſuch a reſtraint as was inconſiſtent with the free exerciſe of legiſlative authority, and entirely ſubverſive of the powers with which we were entruſted, when the firſt paragraph of the plan had been pretty largely debated and adopted, and the remaining paragraphs were before us, the houſe adjourned, in order to meet in the afternoon (which was the only inſtance in that ſeſſion in which we were to meet twice in one day.) I then determined in my own mind not to return, until I could do it with confidence of enjoying perſonal freedom, ſtedfaſtly believing that no law enacted under the evident reſtraint of a mob could be binding, or admitted in a court of juſtice; but ſuch of us who had opportunity, offered to the ſpeaker and the member who moved the haſty buſineſs, for to return to the houſe and finiſh the buſineſs that was regularly before the houſe, upon thoſe gentlemen engaging that the new plan of government would not be urged on them until it could come officially; but this was refuſed, and it is now notorious, that upon the next day after the reſolution was introduced, the mob, after rendezvouſing at the ſtate houſe, marched to, and entered by force, the lodging of ſome of the members, and carried off two of them (which was all that fell into their hands) unto the aſſembly room, then become the guard houſe of the mob, and after putting them into it, kept them there, and when under this reſtraint, they aſſumed the form of a legiſlative houſe, and counting upon the impriſoned members as a neceſſary part of their number, proceeded to compleat the reſolutions, but with ſome alterations, for they did not then dare to give ſo ſhort a day for the election as on the preceding day, and they added an idea to delude the people, as if the propoſed plan of government had been officially tranſmitted to the houſe from Congreſs; but this is already noticed and is now univerſally known not to be true. Whilſt proceeding on this buſineſs, the two members who were forced there by the mob, were not only under reſtraint, but one of them prevented from his freedom of even going to the door, by one who was both a member of the federal convention and of the aſſembly, laying forcible hands upon him and by the mob crying out "ſtop, ſtop," &c. and during theſe tranſactions, ſo far was the diſcipline of the houſe from being exerted, that there was not even a call to order by the ſpeaker.

Thus it appears, that the diſſenting members only availed themſelves of this conſtitutional negative, in a caſe where the conſtitution itſelf and the confederation were both at ſtake, as well as the right of the people to information in a caſe wherein they are to judge, not only for themſelves, but for poſterity. The magnitude of the caſe invited, and forcible neceſſity drove them to appeal to their conſtituents, who have already given an incontrovertible deciſion in favor of our conduct, by re electing all of thoſe who diſſented that had not already ſerved four years in the houſe, excepting one man, who was left out through a miſtaken diviſion of the voters, occaſioned by a recent erection of a new county; thus the people have given the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of their approbation which the caſe admits of.

It is the glory of the American revolution, that the reſpective governments underwent a free and rational diſcuſſion, were the fruit of deliberation and choice, and were not dictated by a chieftain, nor hatched in a ſecret conclave, where the depraved and intriguing junto always over-reach and circumvent the diſintereſted and virtuous; they were alſo generally left open to a regular courſe of effecting alterations or amendments, according as experience or circumſtances ſhould dictate the propriety. But who would then have believed, that at this early period within the remembrance, and even when the feelings of the revolution are yet freſh in every ſenſible and patriotic mind, that an attempt ſhould be made in a legiſlative body to preclude the people, who accompliſhed the revolution, and whoſe wounds have ſcarcely ceaſed to bleed, from the means of underſtanding or judging of the amendments or alterations by which they are to be bound? Future generations will juſtly cenſure thoſe who precipitated this buſineſs, when the dark deſigns and ambitious intrigues which have fomented the embarraſſments of the Union, and paved the way for the ariſtocratic attempts of the preſent day ſhall be fully unfolded.

The worſt that even an improper exertion of this negative by a minority can do, is to poſtpone the buſineſs in queſtion, be it what it will, and to give farther time for adverti ſement. But what will be the opinion of the freemen, of the precedent ſet by the majority of the late houſe, if a mob may be employed or countenanced in compelling members to attend and act, who are neceſſarily reſponſible only to the eſtabliſhed rules of their own houſe, and to their conſtituents? May not the mob, by the ſame rule, if they diſlike any legiſlative buſineſs, which is likely to be enacted into a law, take out what number of members they pleaſe, ſo as to turn the majority to their wiſhes; or, may they not oblige them, with all the terrors of riot, to vote as they think fit? But the conſequences are too plain, and too dreadful to be dwelt upon. In ſome other free countries, mobs have had the audacity to interrupt the legiſlature;

the PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Meſſieurs Printers,

AS the conſtitution formed by the late continental convention is an object of the greateſt magnitude, and upon the adoption or rejection of which the happineſs or miſery of this country greatly depends, I am happy to find it has become a ſubject of general diſcuſſion, and that many able pens are employed in the inveſtigation of its nature and principles; every thing, therefore, that hath any relation to this buſineſs, muſt be intereſting, and of importance to the public. The ſeceſſion of the minority of the late houſe of aſſembly having connection with this matter and being ſeverely reprobated by many, who are perhaps ignorant of the principles which influenced their conduct, I have taken the liberty, as one of that minority, of ſtating to the public, through the medium of your paper, the motives which induced us to take ſuch a meaſure.

In the formation of every good government, every innovation ſhould be carefully guarded againſt, as it is much eaſier to prevent than to remedy evils.—Therefore, in every free government, the power of putting a negative on particular laws is lodged in ſuch a man, or body of men, as have not the power to enact laws. Thus, in Britain, a complete negative is veſted not only in each houſe of parliament, but alſo in the king; whereas the concurrence of king, lords and commons is neceſſary to enact a law. The deſpotiſm of the French monarchy is much reſtrained by the power lodged with the parliament of Paris, of preventing the operation of any new laws, by refuſing to regiſter them. When the Roman republic was in its zenith of glory, the negative of a ſingle tribune was ſufficient to prevent the enacting of a law. In the republic of Genoa, four-fifths of the ſenate muſt agree to any new law; conſequently, if even forty ſhould concur in the meaſure, it may be prevented by eleven.

But to come nearer home. In our neighbouring ſtates the majority of the ſenate, or upper houſe, have a compleat negative over the whole legiſlature, which amounts in moſt caſes to one exerciſing a complete negative over eight, ten or twelve.

The framers of the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, ſenſible of the neceſſity of preventing innovations, have alſo provided ſufficient checks; and though our legiſlature conſiſts but of one branch, and it is not in the power of a ſingle magiſtrate, or a majority of a ſmall upper houſe, to put a negative on our laws, or prevent what they may think an improper innovation, yet in this government, which derives its greateſt ſecurity from reſponſibility, and neceſſary rotation, no bills can be enacted into laws, except in caſes of ſudden neceſſity, without being publiſhed for conſideration, from ſeſſion to ſeſſion, and thus laying them, together with the yeas and nays, and reaſons of their votes, before the people at large, if any two members require it; but as the houſe are neceſſarily judges of the neceſſity which may exiſt for enacting laws haſtily, the conſtitution has carefully guarded againſt any attempt of deſigning men, who, may, from the prevailing influence of ſome improper or dangerous intereſt, proſtitute the cry of public neceſſity to cloak their ambition, and thus attempt ſuch innovations as the minority may think unconſtitutional and highly miſchievous; to prevent which, our form of government provides, that a quorum of not leſs than two-thirds of the whole number elected ſhall be neceſſarily preſent in order to do buſineſs. Thus a negative check is clearly erected, and the exerciſe of it veſted in ſuch a minority, as ſhall exiſt of little more than a third of the whole number elected. This is clearly a conſtitutional check; the legiſlature have not the power of preventing it, and the members who ſhall exerciſe it are only reſponſible to their conſtituents for their conduct.

This negative has been often put in practice; there is an inſtance of its having been done twice in one day; but as perhaps the ſubjects then before the houſe were not of the greateſt importance, or, what is more probable, that the majority were not aided by a mob, theſe inſtances made very little noiſe; nor was the exerciſe of this negative ever attempted to be prevented, until on the day of , 1784, when, near the cloſe of the laſt ſeſſion of the houſe, a bill was brought forward for reviſing the teſt laws; this the minority conſidered as a matter in which their conſtituents ought to be conſulted, and for the enacting which there was no ſudden neceſſity; they therefore conſidered the enacting thereof in ſuch a manner as a wilful breach of the conſtitution, and judged it to be their duty to avail themſelves of every means which the conſtitution itſelf put in their power, to preſerve it inviolable, and conſequently put a ſtop to the buſineſs until it could come before their conſtituents; but on this occaſion the doors were attempted to be ſhut, and force was uſed to detain the members; therefore they did not return to finiſh the other buſineſs of the houſe, apprehending that if they acted under compulſion, or the power of a mob, whatever was ſo done would not be binding on the citizens, becauſe freedom of acting is indiſpenſible to the exerciſing the powers of legiſlation. The caſe of courſe came before the people, and they decided, by approving of, and returning the members who diſſented, and by rejecting a great majority of thoſe who urged on the buſineſs.

The next occaſion when this negative was exerciſed was on the 28th day of September laſt, being expected (at leaſt by many of the members) to be the laſt day of the ſitting of that aſſembly, when a reſolution was propoſed by a member of that houſe, who had alſo been a member of the late federal convention, for calling a ſtate convention, to be elected within about ten days, for the purpoſe of examining and adopting the new conſtitution propoſed for the United States. To offer a reſolution at that late hour; to take it up for the reading inſtantly, without giving the members who did not expect ſuch an attempt, and were conſequently wholly unprepared, time, even until the afternoon, for adviſement, was truly extraordinary. But when it is conſidered that the adopting of the propoſed plan may in its conſequences alter, or even annihilate the conſtitution of our own ſtate, under which we ſat, which is the rule and meaſure of our legiſlative authority, and to preſerve which inviolate we had in the preſence of God and of each other ſolemnly plighted our faith, every unprejudiced perſon will allow we ought to have taken time to deliberate. Even the council of cenſors, who have the conſtitutional right to propoſe alterations or amendments, yet they are ſtrictly prohibited from calling a convention to adopt ſuch alterations or amendments, until they are publiſhed at leaſt ſix months for the conſideration of the people; but in the preſent inſtance, the aſſembly were called upon by ſurpriſe, to propoſe eſſential alterations in the form of government, without having any new powers from the people for that purpoſe, but being expreſſly guarded from doing it both by the powers delegated to them and their own oaths and without permitting the people to have an opportunity to know or judge of the important alterations of this government, which they were about to adopt or reject, or the relative fitneſs of the perſons whom they were about to elect for the propoſed convention, or without the ſhadow of neceſſity, for going into the meaſure with ſuch precipitation, as no injury could ariſe from deferring the buſineſs until the meeting of the new houſe, who would at leaſt enjoy implyed powers for that purpoſe, and might have information ſufficient from the people to enable them to go into the buſineſs with a degree of underſtanding ſuited to its importance. But taking the matter up at that time and manner, was an expreſs violation of the exiſting confederation; for it is now well known, that Congreſs did not tranſmit the new conſtitution to this ſtate until the week after the laſt houſe finally roſe, and that it was not officially before the legiſlature until after the preſent houſe met: In this ſituation we, who were of the minority, ſaw no alternative, but either to aſſiſt in breaking both the conſtitution of this ſtate, and the confederation of the United States, or to avail ourſelves of that negative check which the conſtitution itſelf hath inſtituted, by conſtituting ſo large a quorum, and ſecured the exerciſe of it by preventing the doors from being ſhut.

If the conſtitution had not pointed out this alternative, or if the minority had not thought proper to make uſe of it, yet neceſſity dictated the meaſure; for before the buſineſs was brought forward, and before many of us knew any ſuch matter was deſigned, the gallery and doors were ſo unuſually crowded as to give ground of ſurpriſe, though we had no ſuſpicion of the deſign until the extraordinary reſolution was offered, and the ſtill more extraordinary language that was made uſe of to ſupport it, viz. 'that the citizens who had declined to ſign an approbation of the new plan would be ſhortly dragged forth to public infamy and diſgrace,' 'that none would dare to oppoſe it,' that the confederation was diſſolved, and rotten, and did not exiſt,' &c. I was then fully convinced that we were ſurrounded by a mob, probably brought there for the occaſion, by thoſe who, being members of the houſe, had the addreſs to get themſelves elected members of the federal convention, and thoſe having exceeded the powers delegated to them, were intoxicated with ſuch a fondneſs for the creature of their own production, or perhaps for the enjoyment of thoſe offices which they had ſo liberally provided in the propoſed plan, as not only to break through the rules of decency and good order, but every obligation they were under to their conſtituents. Under the full perſuaſion that we were acting under ſuch a reſtraint as was inconſiſtent with the free exerciſe of legiſlative authority, and entirely ſubverſive of the powers with which we were entruſted, when the firſt paragraph of the plan had been pretty largely debated and adopted, and the remaining paragraphs were poſtponed until the afternoon (which was the only inſtance in the whole ſeſſion in which we were to meet twice in one day) I then determined in my own mind not to return until I could do it with confidence of enjoying conſtitutional freedom, ſtedfaſtly believing that no law paſſed under the evident reſtraint of a mob could be binding, or admitted in a court of juſtice; but both of us who had opportunity, offered to the ſpeaker and the member who moved the haſty buſineſs, for to return to the houſe and finiſh the buſineſs that was regularly before the houſe, upon thoſe gentlemen engaging that the new plan of government would not be urged on them until it could come officially; but this was refuſed, and it is now notorious, that upon the next day after the reſolution was introduced, the mob, after rendezvouſing at the ſtate houſe, marched to, and entered by force, the lodging of ſome of the members, and carried off two of them (which was all that fell into their hands) unto the aſſembly room, then become the guard houſe of the mob, and after putting them into it, kept them there, and when under this reſtraint, they aſſumed the form of a legiſlative houſe, and counteing upon the impriſoned members as a neceſſary part of their number, proceeded to compleat the reſolutions, but with ſome alterations, for they did not then dare to give ſo ſhort a day for the election as on the preceding day, and they added an idea to delude the people, as if the propoſed plan of government had been officially tranſmitted to the houſe from Congreſs; but this is already noticed and is now univerſally known not to be true. Whilſt proceeding on this buſineſs, the two members who were forced there by the mob, were not only under reſtraint, but one of them prevented from his freedom of even going to the door, by one who was both a member of the federal convention and of the aſſembly, laying forcible hands upon him and by the mob crying out "ſtop, ſtop," &c. and during theſe tranſactions, ſo far was the diſcipline of the houſe from being exerted, that there was not even a call to order by the ſpeaker.

Thus it appears, that the diſſenting members only availed themſelves of this conſtitutional negative, in a caſe where the conſtitution itſelf and the confederation were both at ſtake, as well as the right of the people to information in a caſe wherein they are to judge, not only for themſelves, but for poſterity. The magnitude of the caſe invited, and forcible neceſſity drove them to appeal to their conſtituents, who have already given an incontrovertible deciſion in favor of our conduct, by re electing all of thoſe who diſſented that had not already ſerved four years in the houſe, excepting one man, who was left out through a miſtaken diviſion of the voters, occaſioned by a recent erection of a new county; thus the people have given the ſtrongeſt teſtimony of their approbation which the caſe admits of.

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an improvement for a time the progress of some business obnoxious to the populace; but it remained for the legislature of Pennsylvania to suffer, and for the mob of Philadelphia to commit, that kind of outrage which puts an end to constitutional government and the peace and confidence of society at once. For, who can think a deliberate body free in their decisions which sit in reach of the operations of such a sett of desperadoes?

One of the evils prevalent in the controversies of the present time, is, that the supposed merit or demerit of names are urged instead of reason, and detraction instead of argument: For this cause I shall not at present give my real name to the public, but subscribe myself (what I really have been)

One of the Dissenting Assemblymen.

On the ROAD BILL. By Hugh H. Brackenridge.

(Continued from our last.)

BUT it was proposed to raise the sum of 6,000l. of which 2,500l. was to be laid out upon a road to Pittsburgh. Would poor Snaffle or Granby have to pay five shillings each? Are there not more than 24,000 horses in the state? This number at 5 shillings each would raise 6,000l. I would suppose there must be at least four times that number, that is 96,000. There are upwards of 350,000 inhabitants, and horses must be at least in the proportion of one fourth to these. This would bring down the tax to 1s. 3d. on each horse. In one day's riding this would be saved in the expence of oats on a good road; by making a day's journey and an half, in one. Would those who stay at home save nothing? What is the weight of heavy materials which every farmer will need in the course of the year? Iron, salt, lead, powder, pewter, tin, &c. to say nothing of those things which are not absolutely necessary, such as coffee, sugar, dry goods, &c. No farmer can well do without one bushel of salt, and few can do without three. Suppose two on an average. The weight of a bushel is about 75lb. Two bushels will weigh 150lb. Scarcely any one will need less than 50 weight of iron. This is 200 weight of the absolutely necessary articles, of all others we will say 100lb, that is in all 300lb.

The carriage of an 100lb. in the present state of the roads, from Philadelphia, is reckoned at 6d for lb. that is 2l. 10s. 100lb. But we will say 2l. would not the advantage of good roads reduce this at least one half? But we will say one fourth. Now there is 10 shillings saved annually, on the lowest calculation to each farmer in the country, and this sum is saved annually for ever.

This expence of carriage pressing on us, though we do not call it by that name, is heavier than any tax. Have not our horses to plough more, harrow more, and to ride more, in order to make up this sum, which must go daily from us, and must be raised from our soil? Yes, they have to labour more as well as ourselves. I wish our horses could speak, and we could send a few of them to the assembly, we should have good roads.

[To be continued.]

American Occurrences.

SAVANNAH, [Georgia] March 12.

The Augusta paper of the 16th inst. says, "We hear from Greene county, that on Saturday the 2d inst. the Indians killed captain Autry, near Richland creek.

We are informed from good authority, that on the 28th ult. the honorable the executive, were pleased to order col. Armstrong's regiment of state troops to protect the counties of Glynn, Camden, Liberty and Chatham, and that they are now on their march.

PROVIDENCE, Rhode-Island, March 20.

Information is received from Boston, that a bill is pending before the general court of Massachusetts, for taxing the polls and estates of the clergy in that state, and it is said, this bill originated in consequence of their taking so active a part in favor of the new constitution, and introducing politics into their sermons, instead of adhering strictly to the gospel.

PHILADELPHIA, April 7.

A letter from a gentleman in Holland to his friend in the neighbourhood of New-Brunswick, New-Jersey, mentions, that upwards of two hundred families of the patriot party have come to a determination of leaving that country, and partaking of the blessings of peace and liberty in this. This must be highly pleasing to every generous mind, as it affords us a prospect of seeing all our toils and labours in the field rewarded, and the places of those heroes who have fallen in the defence of their country, filled by the oppressed of other nations, who have contributed not a little to the establishment of our independence, and of erecting such a standard in this new world, as to make it at once an asylum for all ranks groaning under the tyranny of usurping princes. Amboy, we are told, is the place that has been mentioned as the most eligible spot for them to settle, as it has every advantage which a commercial people can wish.

Pittsburgh, May 3.

By accounts from the Indian country, we are given to understand, that the treaty which is to be held between the governor of the western territory and the Indians, will be very large, as the different tribes seem disposed to attend.

The conventions of Delaware, New-Jersey and Georgia, says a correspondent, adopted the new constitution unanimously. There all was harmony. The minorities of Connecticut and Massachusetts conventions acquiesced in the just authority of the majority, and all was harmony between the two sides of the question. Let us then in Pennsylvania support the honor of our state, by giving to each other the right hand of mutual regard, and making the kindest use of the time to come, which is yet dishonored by no dissentions.

†‡† A meeting of the Mechanics is requested on Monday evening next, at six o'clock, at the house of John Gibson, in Second-street.

Messieurs Scull and Boyd,

The following beautiful lines, written by a young lady in this county to her friend, accidentally fell into my hands. The same inducement which I have to lay them before you, will, I have no doubt, secure them a place in your next publication, and be very acceptable to all your readers of either taste or sentiment, especially it will much oblige a

CORRESPONDENT.

Westmoreland county, April 28, 1788.

ABSENCE.

SAY, my dear friend, can ought express,
The pain a tender bosom proves,
Or speak a doating maid's distress,
When absent from the man she loves,

Can language breath her many sighs,
I--y! no; all words are vain,
The experienc'd maid of sorrow cries,
To speak an absent lover's pain.

Wilt thou not weep, by pity mov'd
Responsive as my sorrow rolls?
Wilt thou not say, O! best belov'd
That absence is the death of souls?

Yet cease my I---, let's cease to mourn,
For happier days great Heav'n will give;
Our absent swains will soon return,
And blest in meeting, all shall live.

A late London Paper asserts the following to be an undoubted fact.

AS a custom house officer was searching for some run goods in a house in petty France, Westminster, he happened to creep under a bed, where the people had placed a double trap to catch rats. Unfortunately for him, his hand slipped into one of the sides of the trap, and was there held fast. In this situation he endeavoured with the other hand, to release himself; unluckily it also got into the other side of the trap, and was in like manner secured, whereupon he called out loudly for help, the people of the house accordingly, though with some delay, came to his assistance, after pulling him by the legs from under the bed, they unloosed the bindings of the trap, and released him. He has since positively declared and swore, that he never will again creep under another person's bed, though it be in search of some of the best French brandy, or any other smuggled goods that may happen to find their way from France without paying the customary duties.

Four Dollars Reward

WHEREAS some evil disposed person or persons have thrown down and destroyed the fences round fields, in the vicinity of this town, belonging to the subscriber. Any person who will inform of the perpetrator or perpetrators of such atrocious deeds, so that they may be brought to suffer the punishment which the law inflicts, shall receive the above reward.

DAVID DUNCAN.

Pittsburgh, May 2, 1788.

Just OPENED and to be Sold by

Stephen Bayard,

At his STORE at ELIZABETH TOWN, on the Monongahela.

A VARIETY of Dry Goods, Hardware, and Groceries, which will be sold CHEAP on the the following terms, viz. Groceries, such as rum, sugar, tea, coffee, chocolate, indigo, allspice, ginger, pepper, candles, and soap. CASH only; for Dry Goods and Hardware, country produce will be taken, such as wheat, rye, corn, oats, flour, pork, bacon, beef, butter, eggs, and whiskey, at market price.

The beautiful and advantageous situation of this town, with respect to pleasure and trade, must naturally make it a place of business and rapid improvement. A saw mill will soon be going, where timber is plenty, and extremely convenient. Four of the first carpenters and boat builders from Philadelphia, are now employed in the boat yard, which is within one hundred yards of the saw mill. Travellers and others may be supplied with boats of every construction and dimension, at a short notice, also with houses to deposit their baggage in, and provisions of all kinds at a reasonable price. Terms will be made known by applying to STEPHEN BAYARD, Proprietor, on the premises, or GEORGE ADAMS at Pittsburgh.

N. B. Deeds for Elizabeth Town lots, will be made out in the course of two weeks. Those who would wish to become settlers need be speedy in their applications for lots, as a number of the best are already sold, and some good buildings erected thereon. Payment for the deeds must be made in cash or produce, on delivery of the same. April 26.

THE partnership of Adamson and Josiah Tannehill, having dissolved, by mutual consent, this day, they find themselves under the disagreeable necessity of calling upon all those who are indebted to them to make immediate payment, in order that they may be enabled to make payment to those with whom they are in arrears, as well as to carry on their business in keeping a house of entertainment. They therefore hope that all those who are indebted to them will, upon serious reflection, be convinced of the propriety of this measure, from the long indulgence already given, which has proved greatly to their disadvantage, and their present arrangements will no longer permit them to indulge such as may not comply with this request, consistent with their duties to themselves and families. They therefore hope, that this public notice will be attended to, as it will prevent consequences that may be disagreeable.

A. & J. TANNEHILL.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1788.

NOTICE is hereby given to the male white inhabitants of the townships of Pittsburgh and Franklin, between the age of 18 years and 50, to meet at the house of Dunning M'Nair's, on Wednesday the 28th day of May next, to elect one fit person to serve as lieutenant colonel for said district. Due attendance will be given by

CHARLES CAMPBELL, L. W. C.

April 16, 1788.

Westmoreland county, April 16, 1788.

BY a resolution of the honorable the supreme executive council of this state, I am directed to collect all the public arms within the county, have them repaired, and make return thereof to council. I have therefore to require all such as may have public arms in their possession, to inform me thereof, that I may be enable to conform to the directions of the honorable the supreme executive council. Those who attempt to conceal public arms, may expect to be proceeded against agreeably to law.

CHARLES CAMPBELL, Lieut.

THE subscriber has for sale several tracts of land, lying in Monongahela county, Virginia, which he will sell on reasonable terms, and credit given for part of the money. The lands have been settled, and would suit persons who would wish to settle on them immediately. Those who incline to purchase, may know the terms by applying to the subscriber living in Greensburgh, Washington county, opposite to the mouth of George's creek, who will shew the land to any person who may wish to purchase. Patents are already obtained, and conveyances will be given to the purchaser free of all costs.

April 14, 1788. JOHN FERRY.

The Famous HORSE

DOVE,

WILL cover this season at the stable of the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, at the low rate of Four Dollars and one bushel of oats, or Two Dollars the single leap; the season continues until the last of June.

Dove was got by Old Dove, out of the Wildair Mare, which were imported in one ship. It is needless to give a genealogy of his being full blooded, or half or quarter blooded; but his figure and breed are much esteemed in the parts from whence he was bro't where he got many colts, which, it is allowed, will be equal to himself, and his dropping colts will shew more at large, as he covered here last year.

JAMES CHAMBERS.

April 4, 1788.

The famous HORSE

CHATHAM;

WILL cover mares this season at the stable of Robert Clarke, in Hanna's town, from the 1st of April to the 1st of July, at the low rate of twenty five shillings the season, and one bushel of good oats when the mare is brought. Chatham is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, and well made for either draft or saddle, he will recommend himself without giving any long preamble of his pedigree, altho' perhaps equal to any in the state. The money to be paid the first of October next. Linen cloth or dressed flax will be taken in payment, at a generous price, by

GEORGE CLARKE.

March 20, 1788.

ANDREW MINTIRE,
Windsor Chair Maker.

HAS commenced business in Pittsburgh, near the upper end of Front street, where he makes all sorts of Windsor chairs in the most approved manner, and is determined to dispose of them on the most reasonable terms.

N. B. Country produce will be taken for chairs.

Just Published and to be Sold at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, the

PITTSBURCH ALMANAC,
OR
WESTERN EPHEMERIS,
For the Year of our Lord 1788.

Which may be had at the Printing Office, Pittsburgh, Wholesale and Retail, on the most reasonable Terms.

*** The calculations for this Almanac are made with the greatest exactness to answer the meridian of the Western Country.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are once more requested to make payments before the first of May next (which will be twelve months forbearance since his last advertisement) his friends and customers may be assured that the necessity he will be under of commencing suits at that time against his delinquent debtors, will be very distressing to himself, and informs them that country produce of any kind will be received in payment at market price, until the first of June next, but as the present contract will expire in that month, the demand for produce will consequently ceate. Nothing but cash will be received for whatever balances will remain due after that period.

Pittsburgh, March 15. JAMES O'HARA.

SALT.

BEST Fine and Allum Salt to be sold for Cash, Wheat, Rye, or Barley, by Isaac Craig & Co. at their Distillery.

Pittsburg, Sept. 5, 1787.

WANTED,

A Tenant of good character, who is qualified for clearing a quantity of woodland, on a tract of the subscriber's, situate on the Alleghany river, about four miles and an half from Pittsburg, in Guyah Sutho's bottom, may have good terms, and length of time sufficient to make them ample amends for such improvements as shall be agreed upon. Application can be made to the subscriber at Wingfield New Mills on Chartiers creek.

EDWARD BUTLER.

B. As several persons are said to have cut timber off said tract of land for lumber brought to Pittsburgh, any person who will lodge information against such thieves or their employers, or any of them, shall have Two Dollars reward, on his or their being convicted.

Washington County, March 25, 1788.

TO BE LET,

(And entered on the 25th of April.)

A NEAT well finished house in Second Street, with a Store, Cellar, Garden, and every convenience suitable for a small family. Enquire of

ALEXANDER FOWLER,

Pittsburgh, March 18, 1788.

SEVERAL

Kentucke Boats

Will be here for sale in the course of next month, by *Turnbull, Marmie & Co. in Pittsburgh.* *Feb.* 19.

The FAMOUS HORSE

Young Jack Dismal,

WILL cover mares the ensuing season, at the the stable of the subscriber, in Washington county Dickinson township, near Kerkendawl's mill, on Peter's creek, at the low rate of one pound five shillings each mare, to be paid in wheat at four shillings per bushel, by the first of November next.

Young Jack Dismal is a beautiful dark bay, fifteen hands high, rising 7 years old, and is allowed by gentlemen to be exceeding well made, and superior to any in moving for gaiety of carriage and ease for the rider. He was got by the full blooded high bred horse Old Jack Dismal, who was imported by colonel John Mars of Virginia, and was well known in that quarter for running, his dam was called Dancing Jenny, got by old Fearnought. Any gentlemen inclining to send their mares may depend upon due attendance by

JACOB FERREE.

April 15, 1788.

To be RENTED, and entered on immediately, sundry concerns, the property of the subscriber, viz.

A Dwelling house about thirty feet square, situate on the banks of the Monongahela opposite Pittsburgh, and a large garden between the house and the river. Mr. Jacob Haymaker carried on the boat-building business at this place, for some years, with great success. A person who would undertake to keep a reputable tavern, and carry on the above branch of business, will meet with considerable encouragement.

About one hundred perches up the river from said place, is a commodious brick-yard, where that business was carried on last summer with success. The yard and shed are in good order, and the clay for brick and pottery excellent. Emigrant have frequently taken brick into their boats to carry to the new settlements down the Ohio, &c.

A small dwelling house on the east bank of the said river, in Pittsburgh, with a good garden adjoining.

A number of plantations situate on or near said river, in the vicinity of the brick yard, will be rented for a year or more, and the whole concerns on very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the subscriber, (who is the owner) living in Pittsburgh, or to his son Oliver, at his distillery, near the brick yard.

JOHN ORMSBY.

Pittsburgh, April 19, 1788.

THE Partnership of Turnbull, Marmie, & Co. being dissolved the 1st instant, by mutual consent, all those who are indebted to or have any claims against the said company, are requested to settle the same with

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE, or
WILLIAM J. MILLER, their attorney.

Pittsburgh, 25th March, 1788.

For Sale, by Public Vendue, the following Property belonging to the said Company.

THIRTY-TWO lots of ground in the town of Pittsburgh, situated at the confluence of the two rivers, Allegany and Monongahela, between Marbury, Liberty and Short Streets, No. 1 to 17, 132 to 145, and No. 260, upon which is erected a Still-house, Malt-house, Stables, and other buildings.

One tract of land on the Coal-hill opposite Pittsburgh, containing about 25 acres, with a ferry and suitable buildings.

Two tracts of land on Squaw run and the Alleghany river, about nine miles from Pittsburgh, in the depreciation district, No. 4.

Two tracts of land in the new purchase near the Alleghany, upon one of which is erected a saw-mill.

The sale will be held in three months from this date, at the house of Messrs. Tannehills, at which time and place a more particular description of the property will be given, and the terms of payment made known by

WILLIAM TURNBULL, and
PETER MARMIE.

THESE are to request all persons who are indebted to Nathaniel Allen, either by bond, note or book account, in Westmoreland and Washington counties, to come in immediately and settle their accounts and pay their debts according to contract to Charles Michael and John Kellery of Westmoreland county, and Sewickly settlement, whom Nathaniel Allen has empowered as his lawful attornies; or they must expect to be dealt with as the law directs, after the 15th of May.

April 26, 1788.

FOR SALE,

SUNDRY tracts of land in Washington county. For particulars apply to Craig Ritchie, at Canonsburgh, on Chartiers creek.

IF WILLIAM NICHOLS, shoemaker, who formerly lived in Northumberland county, Talbot township, wishes to hear of his wife, he will find her at Elisha Teters, on Mingee creek, Washington county.